

The Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 38: No. 33

ACME, ALBERTA, THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 10th, 1959

\$1.50 a Year; 5c a copy



The Home and School held its first meeting of the 1959-60 term on Thursday Sept. 10th with President Mrs. Verda Litke in the chair. The meeting opened in the usual manner. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Business opened with discussion on a district health nurse, the Village Council having contacted the H.S.A. in this regard. Motion was made in favor of Mrs. Jean Pierson and unanimously carried, same to be sent to the Council. Then a suggestion was made to present the room that had the most parents at the meeting with a banner or something of that description—one point for ladies and two points for men. This may encourage the children to try and get the parents out or to enlarge the attendance as it is the duty of all parents to attend. The basement floor of the old school was then discussed again, as it had been done previously to no avail. Mr. Berdahl will again be approached. The H.S.A. will now meet on the third Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Next meeting will be Oct. 20 when the President will appoint a program committee and also a lunch committee. The meeting adjourned in the usual manner and lunch was then served.

After lunch a tour was made of the Library and of the two rooms that have been added on to the new school this year. Grades 11 and 12 will occupy these rooms.

Please parents show a little interest in your H.S.A. by turning out to the next meeting Oct. 20. Watch for dates in your local paper.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sherring and Debbie spent the holiday weekend in Calgary and Lethbridge.

Hospital patients are Mrs. C. C. Perman and Mrs. Sarah Cadman in Drumheller Hospital.

Misses May Thorburn (daughter of the late Harry) and Vicky Macknak, who are nursing at the University Hospital in Edmonton, and Grant Thorburn of St. Albert were recent visitors at the home of Mr. Ross Thorburn in Carbon.

Mr. Ross Thorburn was a recent visitor to Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown of Kimberley are visitors at the home of their sister and brother-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Sam Garrett.

Gay and Myrna Anderson were holiday visitors at their home in Carbon. They have started school in Calgary where Mr. and Mrs. Dave intend to take up residence shortly.

Capt. Bloom of the Anglican Church Army spent the week-

end at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Ivany. He will return to Toronto with them on Monday home of Mrs. J. A. Davis. Mrs. mroning. We will feel a great Geo. Rogers and Mrs. Al Green-loss at losing Rev. and Mrs. way will serve. Mrs. Helena You-Ivany who have spent the sum-mer months with us. We wish

Mr. Ivany every success in the future.

Home for the holiday week-16th, 1959 at 8 p.m. in the Acme end were Shirley Schuler and Memorial Hall. All members and Shirley Schacher of Edmonton. other interested persons are asked to attend.

Congratulations go out to Officers of the Association are: Frances Kaughman who won President.....W. D. MacDonald two first prizes (Gold Cups) at Vice-President.....V. A. Hanson the Three Hills Swim Meet. Mr. Directors—John Yellowlees, Wes. Van Biezen paid great tribute Gore, Harvey Elliott, Vic Oxland. by one minute silence in mem-R. R. Bates, A. Reimer, Leo Hal-ory of the late Harry Hunt who stead.

was caretaker of the Carbon Supervisor.....James Harwood Pool at the time of his death.

Sorry this year, Mr. Braisher being unable to take over, that our younger set could not make as good a showing as had been planned, but parents it lies with you to see that your children are transported and able to take part in this annual swim meet.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckenfield of Cloverdale, B.C. are visiting at the home of their daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Jack Barnes.

John Brost of Carbon was the winner of a General Electric Floor Polisher in the Sunset Vacation Time Draw. He deposited his winning coupon with Ideal Hardware in Carbon Nice going John.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hunt were weekend visitors at the home of their mother Mrs. D. Hunt Sr.

GAMBLE NEWS

By Mrs. F. McCracken

Mr. and Mrs. Don Martin and family were visitors at his parents home over the Labor Day holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Henderson of Vancouver visited at the C. O. Martin home. All had recently travelled to Mr. Martin's old home at Falmouth, Nova Scotia.

The Gamble Ladies Aid will be pleased to accept donations of used clothing for Overseas Missions. Please leave clean garments at Ideal Hardware or with Mrs. I. McCracken.

Katie and Betty McCracken entertained neighbor ladies at an afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. J. H. Coates and Mrs. Dave Anderson who are leaving to reside in Calgary. We hope they like their new homes.

Watch for the Gamble Ladies Aid Bazaar in early November.

ACME

Mrs. Mary Smelovsky of Agassiz, B.C. has taken over as proprietor of the Acme Coffee Shop.

The Grace Guild will meet on Thursday September 17 at the Toronto with them on Monday home of Mrs. J. A. Davis. Mrs. mroning. We will feel a great Geo. Rogers and Mrs. Al Green-loss at losing Rev. and Mrs. way will serve. Mrs. Helena You-Ivany who have spent the sum-mer months with us. We wish

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Mr. and Mrs. Kenny McKay of Leduc were weekend visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John O'Hanlon.

Miss Rose Goerlitz is attending Walla Walla College where she is taking Education.

The W.A. of St. John's Church. Acme will hold their annual Ham Supper on November 18 in Acme Lodge Room.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Werner are leaving later this week to take up residence at Portland.

We regret to report the death of Robert Staines, 9 of Edmonton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Staines and nephew of Mrs. Sid Lawrence of Acme. Robert suffered fatal injuries when he was run over by a car Sunday.

We extend sympathy to the bereaved family at this time.

Rudolph Thompson, who works for Stan Price, was fortunate to escape serious injury recently when the tractor with which he was moving a swather on the road north of Materns, shipped over the shoulder of the road and rolled over. Rudolph was able to get partially clear but his leg was pinned by the fender of the tractor.

On Wed. evening Sept. 9th the ladies of Acme-Swalwell C. W.L. council met at the home of Mrs. Ben Hongel for their regular meeting with a good attendance.

The meeting was opened as usual and Mrs. L. Lavoie was acting secretary in the absence of our regular one. There were a lot of aprons and parcels turned in for the coming bazaar in October and members were also given tickets for tombola to sell.

The sewing table this year will be in charge of Mrs. F. Muchka. Mrs. S. Malaki also Mrs. Pete and Mrs. John Kan-

derka. Mrs. Hongel is still in charge of parcels.

The October meeting will be in Beiseker on Wed. evenings swimming, vespers and campfire. the 14th at Mrs. C. Tennant's. Promotion of the C.G.I.T. move-Mrs. B. Boake and Mrs. Lavoie ment was stressed throughout the will serve lunch.

After the meeting was ad-the election of the provincial ex-journed our hostess served usecutive and Gleam staff. Maureen a delicious lunch. Mrs. C. Gran-Mulholland of Calgary was elect-de won the hostess gift.

HELP FOR KOREA

In last week's paper a list of goods to be donated to be sent to Korea was given and, as all shipments of these goods must be prepaid and a minimum of ten cents per lb. has to be sent to Welfare Industries at Van-couver, donations for charges will be gratefully received. Please leave donations with Mrs. Collinge or Mrs. M. Fowler.

Again it's coming around the time of year for Fowl Suppers and Acme's is Nov. 4th, and as usual the bazaar is featuring a fish pond for the children so please leave your donations with Mrs. A. Greenway.

Camp Council, the annual senior Provincial Canadian Girls In Training camp was held from Aug. 10—20 at Kasota Beach, Sylvan Lake. The attendance of 72 girls and 12 leaders filled the the camp-site to capacity.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank all my neighbors, friends and relatives who sent me get well wishes, fruit and flowers during my stay in the Drumheller hospital and also all those who visited me while I was in there.

Alice Permann.

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My most hearty thanks to all my friends and neighbors for flowers, letters, cards, gifts and visits while I was a patient at some and also in the hospital. Also my sincere thanks to all those good people who were so very kind to my family.

Sincerely,
Grace I. Garrett.

The camp program included morning watch, a mission study,

enrichment groups, council hour, swimming, vespers and campfire. Promotion of the C.G.I.T. move-Mrs. B. Boake and Mrs. Lavoie ment was stressed throughout the will serve lunch.

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Grace I. Garrett.

FOR SALE—One 5-Roomed House with water on two lots located on the corner. Good location. Cheap.
—Apply Mrs. Starrett, Phone CR 7-6155, Calgary.

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—Phone R306, Carbon, W. A. and W. T. Downe.

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—Phone 87, Carbon.

FOR SALE—Grain bin ship-lap Lumber at \$70.00 per 1000 ft. Also rough lumber at \$55. per 1000 ft.
—Apply C. R. Leach care of W. White. Carbon.

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FOR ANY OCCASION

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APPLICATIONS INVITED FOR fall term at St. John's Separate School for elementary teachers. Basic salary \$3,000.00 plus \$100 for marital status. Write Fater Brown, Secretary-Treasurer, McMurray, Alta.

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ELMER SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 287 requires teacher. Salary \$2,800, new tenement, hydro, telephone, gravel road, 5 miles from town. Apply J. W. Hollinger, Secretary Treasurer, Neudorf, Sask. Phone 21-1-4.

NURSING SCHOOLS

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EASILY MAKE \$65 WEEK AS Practical nurse. Learn quickly at home. No high school necessary, no age limit. Write today for free booklet, lessons. Post Graduate School of Nursing, Room 57 E 33, 131 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

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CONSTRUCTION WORKERS. tradesmen, loggers, miners, business and professionals, others — before leaving for B.C. or Alaska request pertinent information. Write Opportunity Service, 335 CW Winnipeg Street, Prince George, B.C.

PRINTER FOR COUNTRY WEEKLY shop in good town in northeastern Alberta: line or comp man, job or combination. State wages expected, age and marital status. The Viking News, Viking, Alberta.

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IMPERIAL REVIEW FOR SALE

Falling health has forced Bill Nelson to offer his newspaper and printing plant for sale. Bill has earned a comfortable living and paid for the business since being discharged from the army after the last war. Major equipment consists of a Model No 11 Linotype, a 6 column 2 page cylinder press, 10 x 15" Gordon Press, Hammond Precision Saw, Castor for about 8 x 11 mats, 18" hand Cutter, Perforator, good assortment of Type, modest office furniture and the usual complement of stones, type racks, slug cutter, sticks, etc. The frame building about 14 x 30 is also for sale. Apply

IMPERIAL REVIEW, Imperial, Sask.

BEACH COTTAGES

FAMILY CABINS. REASONABLE. Phone 14, Write Hoyle's Kozy Cabins, Ma-Me-O Beach, Alberta.

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MOTELS — HOTELS

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PET STOCK FOR SALE

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COINS, STAMPS

OLD COINS WANTED—PAY HIGH- est prices. 1959 catalogue 15c. Gary's Shop, 9910 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.

100 DIFFERENT WORLDWIDE stamps 10c, plus surprise packet. No approvals. Williams, Box 137-FS, Toronto 1, Ont.

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SELL IT IN THE WANT ADS



ONLY GIRL ALIVE IN NEW YORK: That's the remarkable role played by Inger Stevens in "The World, the Flesh and the Devil." Harry Belafonte and Mel Ferrer are the only other members of the cast in this new off-beat and thought-provoking MGM drama, which poses the question of what might happen if an atomic catastrophe left only three people alive in the world's greatest metropolis.

FACTS ON ARTHRITIS

The last 10 years have been the most active period ever seen in the field of drug treatment of arthritis and other rheumatic diseases. More drugs have been developed and tested for use in rheumatic disease than ever before. No cures have been found, but much of the pain and suffering of arthritis has been reduced and much has been added to the store of knowledge about the course and treatment of these diseases as a result of drug discoveries.

Perhaps most important of all, some of the drug advances have to a large extent made rheumatology more attractive and promising to research workers and clinicians. Generating this new scientific interest was the development in 1948 of the first in a group of drugs known as the cortico-steroids, of which cortisone is the best example. It was a fortunate coincidence that the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society was founded in that year, providing an important agency to promote and finance arthritis research in Canada.

When cortisone and other steroid hormones were first introduced, it was thought they might

be a cure. It is now known that this is not the case, and that rheumatoid arthritis, the most serious kind of arthritis, is not caused by a deficiency of hormones. But the discovery and use of cortisone did much to focus attention on the rheumatic diseases and greatly stimulated rheumatic disease research and drug treatment.

What the steroids actually do is to suppress the damage caused in joints by inflammation, thus reducing swelling and pain sufficiently to allow the patient to rehabilitate himself through therapeutic exercises and other treatment.

The steroids have been aptly described as a "medicinal means to a rehabilitation end."

These drugs are not without undesirable effects however, and now, 10 years after their development, some of the most important effects of their long-term use are becoming better known.

The steroids produce effects other than reducing inflammation, swelling and pain; they may interfere with carbohydrate metabolism, causing a kind of diabetes; they may make the body lose calcium, making it more liable to bone fractures; or they may cause ulcers and hemorrhages in the gastro-intestinal tract.

So a constant search is going on for new and different types of steroids which will produce the anti-inflammatory effect without these other effects.

One big improvement in the steroids is the recent development of a drug known as prednisone, which eliminates the tendency of earlier steroids to cause salt and water retention in the body, tending to raise blood pressure. Many new steroid variants have been discovered recently, including triamcinolone, methylprednisolone, and dexamethasone.

Steroids are used chiefly in rheumatoid arthritis, although they have proved useful in bursitis too. But in recent years another drug—which is not a steroid but a different type of chemical preparation—has proven useful in a wide field of the rheumatic diseases. It is phenylbutazone. Phenylbutazone does not alter the body's hormone balance and does not produce a severe rebound when a patient ceases to use it.

It, too, is anti-inflammatory and pain relieving in its action and is widely used for treatment of spinal condition known as ankylosing spondylitis and for gout.

Aspirin, a standard treatment aid in rheumatic conditions for

News of Garry's dollar travels far

—THE REPORTER,
Rapid City, Man.

Garry Van Buskirk's name travelled like wildfire across Canada, well from British Columbia to as far east as Ontario, following the April 30th issue of the Reporter which carried an item about Garry selling a 1948 silver dollar for \$35.

Prairie Publishers Co-operative Ltd., at Regina, Sask., who provide a readyprint service similar to what the Reporter used for many years, copied the item and it appeared in all the papers they supply with this service—some 92, in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and B.C.

Now the Reporter is receiving requests for more information.

A lady at Cannington, Ont., wants to know if 1939 silver dollars are valuable. As far as we can find out they are only worth their face value.

A lady at Nelson, B.C., who has a lot of old coins, and another at Rocanville, Sask., ask for the name of the firm buying the dollar—Albert Stern & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

No doubt there are dozens of firms across Canada that buy old coins, and many of them advertise in various papers and magazines.

Small boats banned

Unless they're willing to put up with a lot of portage, owners of small pleasure boats won't be doing much cruising along the St. Lawrence Seaway. Uncle Sam is agreeable to having them, but the rules bar boats under 20 feet over-all from going through the Canadian locks — and most of the locks are Canadian.

The reason given is too much time, expense and trouble. All the same, it's a blow for vacationists who'd planned to sail the Seaway's entire length in small boats. The Canadian rule limits them to 68 miles serviced by the U.S. locks.

decades, continues to be a very useful and effective drug for the majority of cases, and still produces the least number of undesirable side effects. Gold salt injections have been used for 25 years—and they continue to be used with much success in many cases.

The rheumatic disease in which perhaps the greatest steps have been made by drug treatment in the past 10 years is that ancient malady known as gout. A great deal has been learned about gout and in many cases it is curable and in most, controllable. Yet 10 years ago outlook for the gouty patient was far less optimistic.

Since 1950 a whole series of drugs have been developed for ridding the body of uric acid, accumulation of which causes the symptoms of gout. These are known as uricosuric drugs. Three examples are Probenecid, sulphyprazole, zoxazolamine.

Quinine derivatives, such as choloriquine, have also been used with success in some forms of rheumatic disease.

Arthritis due to infection of joints by bacteria such as those of tuberculosis, gonorrhea, etc., which created much invalidism, deformity and disability in the past, have now become almost minor medical problems since the advent of antibiotic and chemotherapeutic agents, such as penicillin and sulfa drugs. None of these (with the possible exception of those used in gout and those used in infectious arthritis) produce a cure, it should be emphasized. Their purpose is to set the stage for other forms of treatment by suppression of pain and reduction of inflammation.

But this in itself is no mean accomplishment in 10 years. According to The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society the solid accomplishments in research in the last 10 years give every reason to hope that increased research will produce even better results in the next ten.

North Battleford -- Northwest Sask. communications centre

The increasing importance of North Battleford as northwestern Saskatchewan's nerve centre for telephone communications has been made evident in recent dial conversion announcements by Hon. C. C. Williams, minister in charge of Saskatchewan Government Telephones. During the past three weeks, dial conversions at Unity and Wilkie, as well as the conversion and the taking into the North Battleford exchange area of the Battleford telephone office have been approved. In each case, a new long distance switchboard to be installed at North Battleford will play an important part. The total cost of these projects is expected to be in the neighborhood of \$1,250,000 and will be completed in 1961.

"Early next year work will commence on the installation of the new 14-position long distance switchboard in the recently finished extension of the North Battleford telephone building," Mr. Williams said. "In the meantime, another project will be underway to add local switching equipment for new North Battleford subscribers."

When complete with the associated long distance facilities required, all long distance services for Battleford, Unity and Wilkie will be handled through the new North Battleford switchboard. None of the new automatic exchanges will have operating staff for switching long distance calls. Long distance operators will be reached in the usual way by simply dialling "O". Automatically the local switching equipment will direct the call to the long distance switchboard at North Battleford.

At the present time there are similar arrangements in operation in the province but this will be the first occasion that one exchange will serve more than one other exchange in this manner. Qu'Appelle subscribers have been served out of Indian Head for some time and last year Wynyard became a community deal office out of Wadena.

Calling between these new exchanges, with the exception of the calls between the Battlefords, will be treated as they are today

—as regular long distance service.

Unlike the others, calls between North Battleford and Battleford will be classed as in a free calling area when Battleford adopts the same local rate schedule as North Battleford. This will take place at the time of the conversion of Battleford to dial.

Coincident with these cut-overs and the completion of installation of the long distance equipment, all four communities will adopt the two-five system of numbering and will join the nation-wide distance dialling network. Each will have its own office name, the first two letters of which, associated with the office number and the four digits of the telephone number go to make up a "seven-pull" number required in the distance dialling network.

Then, Mr. Williams pointed out, outside operators, and in some larger Canadian and American centres, subscribers, will be able to dial directly to telephones in Unity, Wilkie or the Battlefords. Operators in North Battleford will also be able to dial directly to telephones at other points on the network. By the elimination of intermediate manual switching, subscribers will experience a vastly speeded up long distance service. Because of the higher grade of circuits required for network purposes, an improved quality of transmission will be experienced.

Detailed planning has started on these projects and when completed the appropriate office names will be assigned. Tenders for the buildings and equipment will be called as soon as possible.

Still further work involving long distance service through North Battleford is underway. Upon completion of the Meadow Lake dial office, it too will have long distance calls switched through the North Battleford office. However, operators will be employed at the Meadow Lake exchange, which ultimately will serve other nearby centres.

In each instance, the rural companies' telephones will be converted to dial. Saskatchewan Government Telephones assists the rural telephone companies by supplying the dial telephones and also technical assistance.

How much water should infants drink?

The quarrelsome question of just how much water a baby should drink to maintain health is answered specifically in the current issue of Health Magazine, official publication of the Health League of Canada.

The Question Box of the magazine says that a baby's requirements of fluid, everything included, are as follows:

Three ounces per pound of body weight up to 40 ounces. After the baby is twelve pounds in weight, a little less is usually needed. More water is indicated in hot weather, or if the baby is feverish.

This, of course, includes water-bearing items, such as milk, both in formulas and in cereals, fruit juices, water used in formula and bath water swallowed.

Most formula are calculated on the basis both of fluid and caloric needs.

First carload of this year's turkeys leaves Wynyard for eastern markets

—THE ADVANCE, Wynyard, Sk. The first carload of this year's turkey crop to hit the Eastern market was shipped from Wynyard to Montreal July 24.

District supervisor E. V. Smith, of the poultry division of the Federal Department of Agriculture said that so far as he is aware this is the earliest date turkeys have been shipped from any point in Saskatchewan.

The birds came from Pickering Farms at Leslie, and were processed at the Crawford Eviscerating Plant at Wynyard. The same day the turkeys were shipped, the plant here also shipped a truckload of fowl to the Winnipeg market.

Jerry Crawford estimated that the carload would contain approximately 30,000 pounds of turkey, and added that the birds were brooded at the Pickering Farm

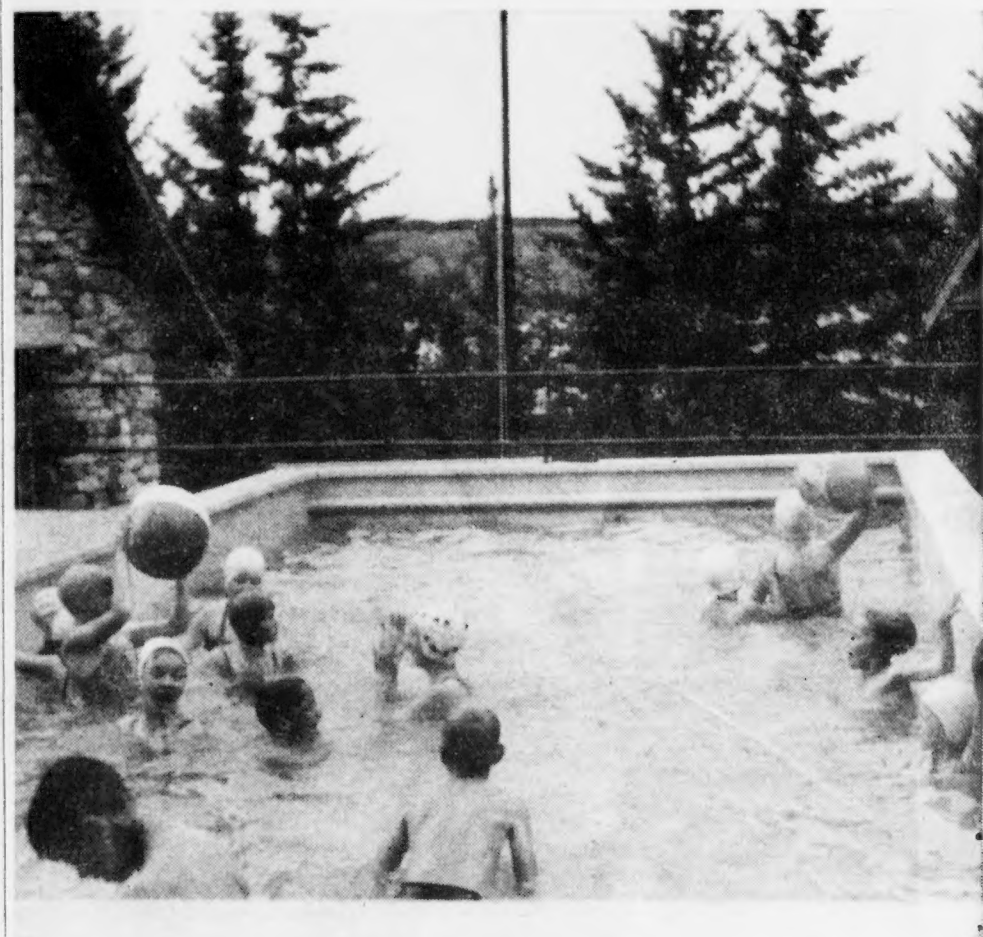
the last week in January and early in February.

Many other local poultry ranchers started their turkeys and chickens earlier this year, and Mr. Crawford said they hoped before long to be able to extend the period of operation of the plant.

Last year the eviscerating plant began operation at the middle of August. This year they were able to begin the first week in July on a five day a week basis, and expected to operate a full six day week very shortly.

DRINKS FOR BABY

Baby's fruit juices or other drinks should be given at not lower than room temperature, never ice cold. His citrus juice — usually orange juice — should be started as early as his doctor permits, to provide him with Vitamin C.



THE SPECIALLY constructed steel heated fresh water pool at Camp Easter Seal is a star attraction for many of these handicapped campers. For some, a dip in this pool was their first real swimming experience. This group are enjoying a modified water-polo game.

Dream-easy to sew

PRINTED PATTERN



4743
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by Anne Adams

Now — whip up a "Sweet Dreams" wardrobe of butterfly-light sheer or drip-dry blends. Shortie set and waltz gown have scooped, drawstring neck and airy, puff sleeves.

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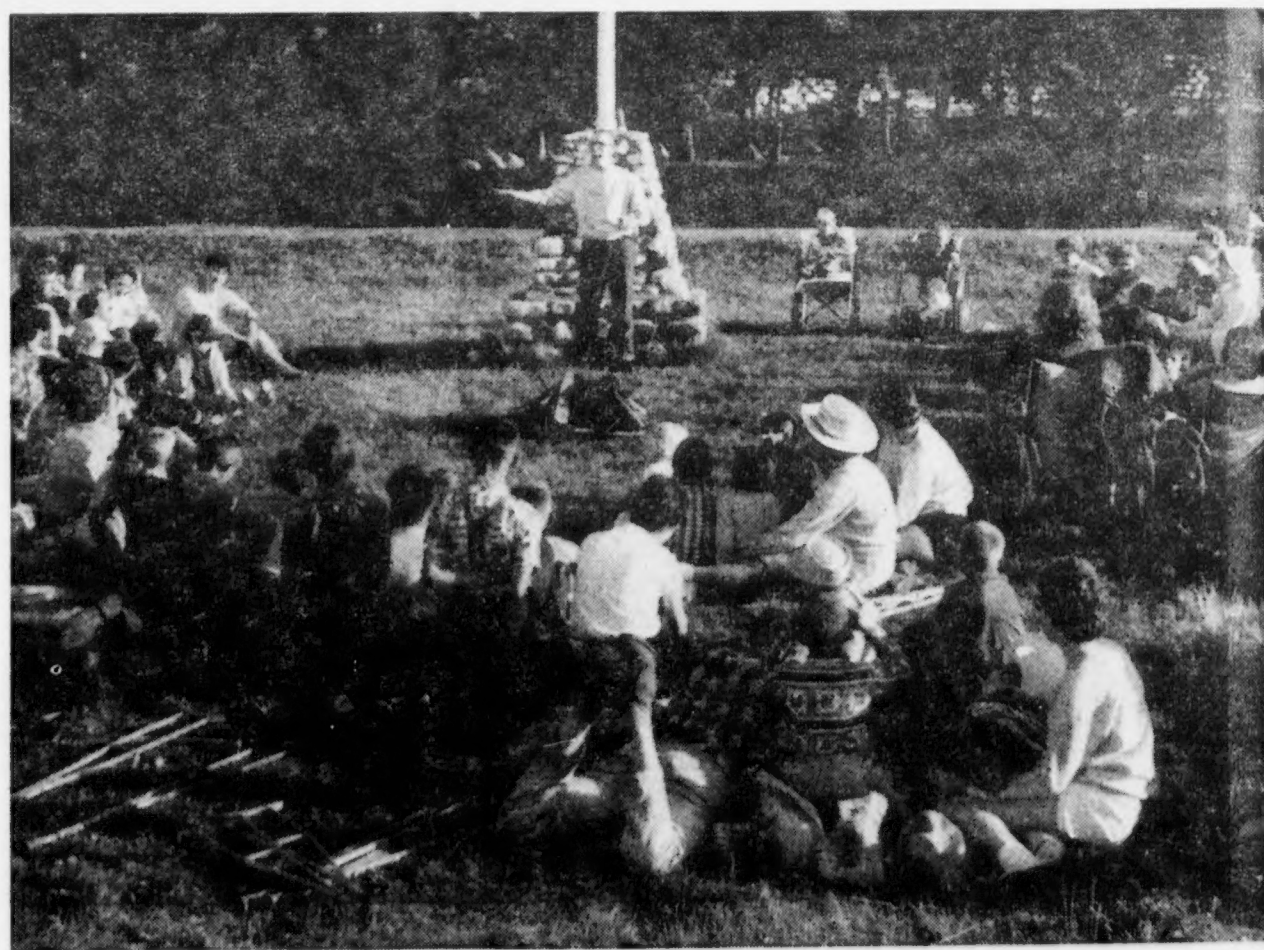
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ELECTRICAL CAPACITY

When having new electrical equipment installed in the home, care should be taken that the house is wired for the required power. If the capacity is overtaxed, there may be disaster. A qualified electrician should do any work required on the installation and the wiring should be thoroughly checked.



THE SINGING AND SPIRIT of Camp Easter Sealers is known throughout Saskatchewan. And here the group of Junior physically handicapped campers are participating in an

early evening campfire and sing-song which is one of the highlights of every camp day.

Canadian Weekly Features

Camp Easter Seal



COOKOUTS AND WEINER and marshmallow roasts are really enjoyed by all, and this group of handicapped campers at

Camp Easter Seal is no exception. Even burnt marshmallows taste good when they've been cooked over an open fire.



THE VISIT of Her Royal Highness Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip to Hanley, Saskatchewan, provided a thrilling opportunity for teenagers from Camp Easter Seal to meet and talk with Canada's royalty. The Queen and her Prince stopped

to chat with a number of the physically handicapped campers, and extended by 10 minutes her scheduled stay in Hanley to meet them.

Camping is a thrill experience for all ages. And every summer thousands of young and old Canadians hit the camping trail—to beaches, resorts, private and public camps.

For close to 400 Saskatchewan children and adults who are physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or who suffer from diabetes, the word camp this summer has a special meaning—Camp Easter Seal. This is their camp, located in picturesque surroundings on the shore of Lake Manitou near Watrous.

Camp Easter Seal, which this year is celebrating its sixth birthday, is sponsored by the Saskatchewan Council for Crippled Children and Adults, a voluntary agency which administers public contributions to the annual Easter Seal campaign to finance this special camp.

The objective of the camp is to provide for the physically handicapped an opportunity to go camping—just as do their non-handicapped brothers, sisters and friends. The camp provides a new type of experience for its enthusiastic occupants—many of whom had seldom been away from home or hospital before going to Camp Easter Seal. There is a real therapeutic and social opportunity for growth, against a rich recreational background.

In the last few years, camps for the mentally retarded and diabetics have been added to the active summer at Camp Easter Seal. And these are sponsored jointly by the Council, and the Associations for the mentally retarded or diabetic people in Saskatchewan.

Literally thousands of Saskatchewan children and adults have participated in this camp program since its inception in 1954. And a major objective of the camp is to equip the handicapped campers, through their experience at Camp Easter Seal, to move out of this "sheltered" situation and into regular community activities and camps. In the past two years, about 30 campers have been graduated from Camp Easter Seal.

The camp program provides a broad experience in swimming, sports (including archery, rifle range, and numerous individual and group games), camp crafts, singing, hiking, campfires, and open-air camping.

Normally, the campers are housed in cabins situated on the main campsite, which was formerly known to many central Saskatchewan residents as the Manitou Provincial Summer Resort. However in 1958 a new program of what is called "Rustic Camping" was introduced. A special campsite located about 3 miles from the main camp was obtained and dubbed Camp Watallan. The more physically able campers are taken out to the rustic site for 2 day periods in which they sleep under canvas of the stars, cook their own meals over open fires, hike, and generally learn to live close to nature. Camp Watallan has thus become one of the final steps in a camper's preparation for graduation from Camp Easter Seal.

Saskatchewan citizens from all parts of the province are invited to visit Camp Easter Seal to personally witness the joy and pleasure of its handicapped campers, and to feel as all visitors feel, the enthusiasm of the campers and staff for their camp. And to see your Easter Seal contributions at work.

SHIP LAUNCHING

At a launching, only about 70 percent of a ship is completed. Outfitting the main deck remains to be done after the ship is launched.

Canadian Weekly Features

The oil problem: Canadian wells at half capacity, while imports high

by CARL O. NICKLE
publisher of the 'Daily Oil Bulletin, Calgary, Alberta

In a dozen short years, Western Canada's ability to produce oil has climbed fifty-fold, from a mere 20,000 barrels daily in early 1947 to over 1,000,000 barrels daily in mid-1959. Yet today Canada's 12,000 oilwells are being produced on the average at one-half their capacity, and could yield half a million barrels more each 24 hours. Meantime, Canada imports from overseas about 400,000 barrels daily of crude oil and refined products, exports only 30 percent of that volume, and has a net deficit on its international oil trade of some \$300,000,000 yearly.

That, in brief, is Canada's oil problem today. It reflects a change from famine to feast in World oil supplies, starting two years ago, which in turn followed two oil famines caused by oil nationalization in Iran and the Suez Crisis. A world which has doubled its oil consumption in a decade (to over 20 million barrels daily, half in North America) today has a surplus of producibility, a surplus of tankers, accompanied by distress pricing of ocean transport, a decline in all posted prices for oil including Canada's, and further price-discounting of considerable Middle East and Venezuelan low-cost concession oil. In addition oil has become an economic weapon for Russia, and Iron Curtain oil is moving into many Free World nations in growing volumes under barter and credit deals which disregard costs. Iraq has pressured its major producer into an agreement calling for doubling exports — by 750,000 barrels daily — within three years. Other overseas oil nations are increasing their pressures. Cheap, plentiful oil is the apparent outlook for several years, despite rising consumption.

At first glance, the consumer might cheer—but there is another side to the picture, as the United States has already recognized. A 'bargain' can become a 'disaster' if it makes a consumer too heavily dependent upon an unreliable source of supply—and both Russian and Middle East sources are unfortunately in that category. It would appear obvious that nations capable of supplying all or a large part of their own petroleum needs should temper enthusiasm for bargains with recognition that a healthy domestic industry must be maintained both to ensure security of supply in any future emergency, and that nation's own economic growth.

This has been recognized by the United States, the world's biggest consumer, which uses now 9,400,000 barrels daily. Since mid-1957 the U.S. has insulated itself from the growing world oil pressures by adopting import controls to supplement its tariffs on crude oil and products. Today the U.S. is producing over 7,000,000 barrels daily, over 70 percent of potential, and imports are restricted to about 30 percent of the domestic rate of production.

In sharp contrast is Canada, which today produces less than half of potential, and imports crude and products amounting to over 80 percent of the Canadian rate of production. Unlike the U.S., Canada is at present a 'free market.' It has neither a voluntary nor mandatory import quota plan, no tariff on imported crude oil, and only a small tariff on certain refined products. Canada is the world's fourth largest consumer, with 1959 forecast over 800,000 barrels daily.

A few weeks ago the U.S. changed its quota system to exempt crude and products imported from country of origin by pipeline, rail or truck, thus placing Canada under the shelter erected for U.S. oil, so far as neighboring American markets are concerned. Our neighbor recognized the special considerations of geography, economics, long-term availability and mutual defence that should justify preferred treatment for 'continental resources.' So far, as a result, Canadian oil

has gained over 40,000 barrels daily in markets in the U.S. Northwest, has held its own in the U.S. Midwest and this month is exporting around 123,000 barrels daily. Our oil is fully competitive with American crude in these nearby areas, but like U.S. oil, cannot under current distress conditions compete with certain offshore oils without protection of the U.S. quota limitations. Nor can our oil compete under distress conditions in eastern Canada.

The U.S. has thus resolved a part of Canada's oil marketing problem. In addition certain oil refiners and marketers in Canada have voluntarily and individually assisted by resisting 'bargain' temptations from overseas, to retain for Canadian crude most of the B.C. and Prairie markets, and a substantial part of Ontario.

The Canadian government, so far at least, has taken no concrete action to ensure broader markets for our oil within the nation. Obviously a nation capable of self-sufficiency—with so much of its own economic future at stake—cannot long justify petroleum imports at a rate some \$200,000,000 yearly more than value of oil exports. The gap must be narrowed not only by larger exports, which the U.S. is making possible, but by smaller imports—and that is basically the problem of Canada's government. The Borden Royal Commission has been studying this problem for many months, and the government is apparently waiting its recommendations before making policy. Today, with a large percentage of drilling equipment idle, and most producers caught in a tight-squeeze with lower income per dollar invested, I trust Borden and the government will hasten their decisions—and take some positive steps to improve the situation.

A number of Canadian independent producers are strongly pressing for a \$400,000,000 new pipeline, to tap the quarter million barrels daily Montreal refining complex. Such a project has many supporters who reckon that a national solution, entirely under Canadian control, is the soundest approach to expanding our production in two or three years and reducing our foreign exchange deficit. Others, including the Montreal refiners, argue that it would require tight and permanent clamp-down on imports to guarantee financial feasibility for the pipeline.

A logical immediate move — because it can be achieved fast, without major capital expenditure for new transport systems — would be adoption of government policies to ensure full use of existing facilities, including the pipeline now reaching from the prairies into Toronto. This would also involve halting the flow via the present Montreal to Toronto pipeline of products from Montreal plants, and reversing the flow to supply a portion of Montreal refining needs with Canadian crude. Such a program requiring a measure of import quotas into Canada, either in a voluntary or mandatory basis—could soon assist in raising Canadian production to around 60,000 barrels daily, 60 percent of potential, and around 75 percent of self-sufficiency.

The official position of the Canadian Petroleum Association, presented to Ottawa in April, is that the Government should sponsor a meeting of representatives of all phases of Canada's oil industry to seek a voluntary arrangement to ensure maximum practical use of Canadian oil in our nation, making use of existing pipeline, tanker and refining facilities which are or can be readily connected to Canadian reserves of crude. Thus, while there are different views among oilmen as to what should be done, all agree that action is needed to which only government can now give direction and leadership. With hundreds of millions of dollars



MISSILE COURSE: WO2 Lavern McKinnon of Minto, Man., left for Fort Bliss, Texas, where he'll undergo a two-year course with No. 1 Missile Battalion, the American Army. McKinnon served in England, France and Germany during the war and completed tours to Korea and Germany with the Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery from 1950 to 1954. His wife, Patricia and three children, will be accompanying him on the trip and will take up residence at Fort Bliss for the two-year period.

(Nat. Def. Photo)

Scrap-happy hits



7424

by Alice Brooks

Hostesses adore these gay pot-holders — they ring up bazaar sales faster than anything.

Scrap-happy holders — fun to make, use, give! Pattern 7424: crochet directions for 6 unusual designs 3½ inches folded — to 6 inches flat in rug cotton.

Send thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern (stamps cannot be accepted). Print plainly size, name, address, style number. Send order to—

Household Arts Department,
Department P.P.L.,
60 Front Street, W., Toronto

yearly at stake for the Canadian economy, through expanded development, production, and through improved trade balances, every Canuck from coast to coast has a vested interest in early resolution of the oil problem.

Canada possesses the basic resources which can be turned into industry, jobs and wealth for the nation. But it will take courage and commonsense on the part of both leaders of government and of industry, to transform resources into progress. I have sufficient faith in both groups, and in the public of Canada, to believe that the difficult of today will be overcome, and that our oil and gas resources will play an increasingly important role in the greater Canada of the future.

Editorials

from

Canadian Weekly Newspapers

(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

All lit up

(The Prairie Messenger, Muenster, Saskatchewan)

The need for social action for community betterment is a perennial theme, but dramatic results usually are hard to find. A recent report from New York City therefore deserves attention.

The incidence of murder, assault and rape has been cut 49 percent since 1957 in five New York City areas of lawlessness by new and more brilliant street lighting. At the same time, and in the same areas, there was an 18.3 percent reduction in other adult crimes and a 30 percent drop in juvenile delinquency. Mercury-vapor street lighting was installed in 111 city blocks in areas where the New York police department had reported an apparent relationship between crime and poor lighting. The relighting of the five test areas cost \$500,000.

The results are truly dramatic, but the actual relighting program is such a simple thing that one might wonder why it wasn't done as a matter of course. Why did improvement have to wait for a special program? The answer to such a question tells much about social action.

In every Canadian community there are abundant opportunities for display of enlightenment. No citizen who is mindful of his obligations to help less fortunate neighbors will have difficulty finding examples of antiquated street lighting, inadequate recreational facilities, hazardous sewer and water services, uninhabitable (though inhabited) houses, or similar social sores. Nobody who goes looking will have trouble finding these things.

The trouble is that too few people go looking for the trouble spots in their communities. And too few put their minds and muscles to the onerous task of getting improvements made. The report from New York at least holds out the promise that those who make the effort may well contribute to amazing results.

(Bernard Daly)

★ ★ ★

Salute to Grenfell

(The News, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, July 2, 1959)

This week, a bow may very well be accorded the spritely town of Grenfell which, after some 80 more or less parched years has water taps all over the premises. On Saturday official note was taken of this very major development, when dignitaries attended opening ceremonies there. This official acknowledgement, if any further proof were needed, points up the crucial need of piped water in modern times.

However, Grenfell also has the means of conducting the water away, in the form of a sewage network spanning the community. Any prairie community in these times of high costs that lays in water and sewer mains has made the greatest conceivable forward step in improving living conditions and fire protection.

In comparatively recent years, more and more prairie communities have come to realize that the facilities of water and sewer service are well night indispensable. Indeed, if it came to a choice between electric light and water service, many would hold to the latter. It is coming to be acknowledged that these services are vital in the realms of sanitation, well-being and protection, and that the community without foresight and courage sufficient to bring them about risks the possibility of fading away.

★ ★ ★

A man's vision

(The Signal-Star, Goderich, Ontario)

Buried in the churchyard cemetery at St. Joseph, Ont., is Narcisse Cantin who was, to no small extent the father of the modern seaway idea which has just blossomed forth as the St. Lawrence Seaway. Like the pioneers of many great and successful ventures today, including telephones, railways, radio, etc., he was laughed at when he ceaselessly strove to promote the idea of a series of canals and locks to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, thus providing a deep-water shipping route to Canada's interior.

One of his plans in the overall scheme was to build a canal between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, bypassing the shoal-troubled Detroit and St. Clair rivers and trimming more than 300 miles from the round trip between the two lakes. With this in mind he once built the present village of St. Joseph's into a much more flourishing centre than it is today. He envisioned it as a large Lake Huron terminal of the Erie-Huron Canal. His efforts were prodigious in many ways but he died without seeing the fulfilment of his life-long dream.

Founding of the University of Saskatchewan

by GRANT MAXWELL,

Editorial Writer, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix

While fifty years have passed since the first classes began at the University of Saskatchewan, its origins predate 1909 by a considerable margin. As a state institution of higher learning, the U of S dates from 1907, the year of its incorporation by the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly. As a name, the University of Saskatchewan dates from the 1880's. And as an idea, the University may have "existed" as early as 1875.

First thoughts of a university

It was in the year 1875 that the Rt. Rev. John McLean, Anglican bishop of the newly erected diocese of Saskatchewan, arrived at Prince Albert. We may suppose that Bishop McLean then had in mind a university operated by his church; in any case, we know that four years later he founded a missionary college, and that by 1883 he had persuaded Canada's Parliament to pass an act incorporating his college as a university.

When first set up in Prince Albert in 1879, Emmanuel College offered a regular course in theology for candidates for holy orders, collegiate classes for young men, and instruction for Indians. By November, 1880, the college's main building was opened for use. Soon Bishop McLean appealed for university powers and in a few years' time he saw his wish partly fulfilled with parliament's passage of the statute incorporating his project as the University of Saskatchewan.

A state university established

In 1889 his successor, Bishop Pinkham, followed up this promising beginning by requesting Ottawa to make a grant of public lands for the endowment of a university in the Northwest Territories. However, this request was set aside as premature; federal authorities did not want to establish by legislation any publicly supported university before the setting up of western provinces in the Territories.

Subsequently, but before the erection of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1905, Bishop Pinkham's request of 1889 was rejected and not merely set over. In 1903 Premier Frederick W. G. Haultain introduced in the Territorial Legislature a bill to incorporate a university that would be "strictly non-sectarian in principle." The act as passed did not specify any name or site, but it did specify that the university, once established, would enjoy exclusive rights and powers and would not enter into arrangements with any religious body.

In turn, this decision was amended in an important way by the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1907. On April 3 the Assembly approved an act incorporating the University of Saskatchewan as a state institution, but permitting kindred colleges and societies, including church-supported and theological colleges, to affiliate with the University.

Also included in the 1907 act was the constitutional framework for the University of Saskatchewan. Various sections spelled out in detail the powers, rights and duties of the chancellor, the president, Convocation, the Senate, the Board of Governors and the faculty. The choice of a site for the University and other important decisions were left to the incoming authorities, still to be selected as of April, 1907.

The University of Saskatchewan's first Convocation was held October 16 of that year, with more than 400 Saskatchewan residents attending, all of them graduates of Canadian or British universities. The Hon. Edward Ludlow Wetmore, Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, was elected chancellor, and members of the first Senate were chosen. These were eight in number: the Rt. Rev. John Grisdale, Anglican bishop of Qu'Appelle; the Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, then Leader of the Opposition in the provincial Legislature and later chancellor of the U. of S.; Mr. Justice Prendergast, Regina; G. E. McCrancy, member of Parliament for Rosthern; J. W. Sifton, Moose Jaw; A. H. Smith, Moosomin; D. J. Thom, Regina; and A. H. Ball of Yorkton.

The Senate met in January, 1908, to choose some of the first members of the Board of Governors: James Clinksill, Saskatoon; A. F. Angus, Regina; Arthur

Hitchcock, Moose Jaw; Andrew Macdonald, Prince Albert; and John Dixon of Maple Creek. The provincial government appointed three more: A. P. McNab of Saskatoon (replaced by W. J. Bell, also of Saskatoon, when Mr. McNab was elected to the Legislature in 1909); James MacKay, K.C., Prince Albert; and Levi Thomson of Wolseley.

The first president

It fell to the Board of Governors to make three important decisions in the next year: selection of the first president for the University of Saskatchewan, choice of a site, and a decision concerning the physical relationship between the University and its College of Agriculture.

The choice of a president was made first. The governors held their initial meeting in Regina in May, 1908, at which time they considered candidates for the position without making a selection. In June some of the prospective nominees were interviewed. Then on August 20, 1908, the board made its choice. He was Prof. Walter Charles Murray, native of the Maritimes, graduate of the Universities of New Brunswick, Edinburgh and Berlin, and professor of philosophy at U.N.B. and Dalhousie. Dr. Murray, given a starting salary of \$5,000 annually, was to grace the office of president of the University of Saskatchewan until June 30, 1937—a span of nearly 30 years, during which time he led the U. of S. through its hazardous formative years to a place in the first ranks of Canada's most reputable institutions of higher learning.

Choosing a site

A great deal of public interest and regional rivalries were aroused during the Board of Governors' prolonged consideration of a suitable site for the new University. The governors began by drawing up an itinerary of important provincial centres, which were to be visited before any decision was made.

Moose Jaw (which had been actively campaigning for selection as the campus site ever since the act of incorporation was passed in 1907) was the first on the list; in fact, the governors journeyed there the day after their August meeting in Regina. Moose Jaw treated its visitors to a regatta and a civic banquet. In Prince Albert, visited in September, the board members were "boated and driven and banqueted." Saskatoon made as strenuous an attempt to impress the governors, and so did Battleford, although its civic leaders complained that they had not had enough time to muster all their arguments.

At this point the board postponed the balance of its Saskatchewan tour until the spring of 1909, but during the winter of 1908-09 a committee of the governors visited universities in the middle western United States, there acquiring valuable information and opinions. In April, 1909, the Saskatchewan tour was resumed; Fort Qu'Appelle and Indian Head were visited on April 6, and Regina the next day.

A few hours after it had heard presentation of the provincial capital's case, the board met in private session to make its choice. One by one the various contenders were dropped as balloting progressed. The choice narrowed to Saskatoon and Regina, with the Hub City winning by a margin of six to three on the last vote.

The jubilation in Saskatoon was unrestrained and sustained. In an article written for "Narratives of Saskatchewan," published in 1927 by the Historical Association, James Clinksill, one of the governors, recalled that "everyone and his wife and all the kiddies were at the station to welcome us" when the Saskatoon members returned home. "The rejoicing kept up for a couple of days and wound up with a torchlight procession."

Actually, the governors' choice of Saskatoon was qualified in these words: "providing that a suitable site be secured at a reasonable price." This provision was satisfied by the acquisition of about 1,200 acres on the north-east bank of the South Saskatchewan River at a cost of some \$147,000. (Not until January 1, 1959, however, was the University property formally incorporated within the city limits of Saskatoon.)

The College of Agriculture

The governors made their third important decision in ruling that the College of Agriculture and all its departments should be situated in the same locality as the University. President Murray had emphasized his belief that the college should be a central and key unit in a university set up for a farming province, and the governors who had visited U.S. universities were convinced by their observations that the University and the College of Agriculture should not be separated geographically.

The "union ruling" received the official endorsement of the provincial minister of agriculture, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, and his deputy, Prof. W. J. Rutherford, later appointed dean of the college. Mr. Motherwell also agreed to the transfer to the University of the agriculture department's education and extension services.

The First Classes

With a president appointed, a site chosen and other important decisions and appointments made, the way was clear for the University to begin functioning as an institution of higher learning. Plans for the first permanent

buildings on the new campus were well advanced although construction had not begun when the first classes commenced in September, 1909.

In a historical sense it is fitting that the very first class was given by Emmanuel College, the institution its founder had wanted to elevate to university status many years before. With incorporation of the state institution, however, the Prince Albert college had given up all title to the name "University of Saskatchewan," and following selection of Saskatoon as the provincial university site, the theological college had been transferred to the central Saskatchewan city Emmanuel students pitched tents on the river bank in Saskatoon and so were ready to attend lectures in temporary frame buildings when Archdeacon G. E. Lloyd, the principal, called his class to order on September 26.

Two days later, September 28 (some records say it was September 29), President Murray opened the College of Arts and Science in temporary quarters on the third floor of the Drinkle Building, No. 1, on Saskatoon's Second Avenue. His faculty numbered four: Dr.

Shoo the kids away

When backing the car out of the driveway, a careful eye should be kept on any children who are nearby. It is wise to order them to a spot where the driver can see them while he crosses the sidewalk and turns onto the roadway. A very small youngster may be sitting safely on a verandah one minute but the next he could be behind the car, out of range of the driver's sight. Drivers of delivery trucks should always look around their vehicle before starting away.

G. H. Ling, Dr. E. H. Oliver, Prof. J. R. Bateman, and Prof. Arthur Moxon. There were seventy students, twelve of them young women. President Murray taught philosophy and psychology, Prof. Moxon, Latin and Greek; Dr. Ling, mathematics, Dr. Oliver, history and German, and Prof. Bateman, English and French.

So the University of Saskatchewan began its institutional career in a modest and yet sound fashion. Behind lay the difficult beginnings, dating back to the 1880's. Ahead lay the future, rich with the promise of greater things to come—as come they did.



TWO EARLY students at Emmanuel's "College of Shacks."



DRINKLE BUILDING: Downtown Saskatoon (now MacMillan Building), First University classes held here in 1909.



"BEATING THE GROUNDS": In keeping with ancient English custom on taking possession of site of Emmanuel College, on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan. Principal Lloyd leads the procession. This was around 1910.

Canadian Weekly Features

BRAINS OF ENGINEER, M.D., PRODUCE ARTIFICIAL HEART

by RAY HEIMBECKER, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.
(Department of Surgery, University of Toronto;
Surgeon, Toronto General Hospital)

dreamers have envisioned an artificial heart that could take over the work of a patient's failing heart. The pumping action of this artificial heart would allow a patient's heart to be put to rest after a "coronary" attack. It could also keep a patient alive while a hopelessly diseased heart was being replaced by a transplanted one, or while the delicate interior of a damaged heart was operated upon.

In the last quarter century, many brilliant scientists have worked on the problem including the famous Charles Lindberg. Some success was achieved, but it soon became evident that a really successful artificial heart would have to include an artificial lung—the two structures are so closely united in the body that it is

almost impossible to separate them without serious damage.

First success: It was Dr. John H. Gibbon, Jr., at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, who tenaciously pioneered the problem for many years, in spite of all obstacles.

In May, 1953, his heart-lung machine was ready for use. An 18-year-old girl had been born with a large hole between her two "auricles." She was operated upon. Her blood was pumped through this "lung" (made of stainless steel screens placed in an oxygen filled chamber) for 25 minutes, with complete success. This machine is still acclaimed as the "Rolls Royce" of heart-lung machines.

At the same moment, simpler machines were being developed all over the world. Dr. William Mustard, of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, was pioneering the use of a freshly removed monkey's lung as the artificial lung. His pump was designed and developed in the Banting Institute, and is still one of the best.

Dr. Walton Lillehei, of Minnesota, ingeniously used the child's parent as a donor and connected the two circulatory systems by plastic tubing, so that the parent's heart and lungs could take over the work of the child's during the operation. Later, Richard De Wall joined him to produce a simple artificial lung, in which bubbles of oxygen were blown into the blood as it passed through a plastic cylinder. This seething, foaming mass of bubbling blood then passed through a cylinder of silicone, where the excess bubbles faded away like magic. The blood, then full of life-preserving oxygen, was pumped back into the patient.

Jet Plane Streamlining. Every channel and tube that the blood passes through must be designed with meticulous care, so that no whirlpools or eddies of blood can develop. It is here that red cells would be broken up like an ice jam in a river. Most of these heart-lung machines are designed to pump at a lower rate than the patient's own heart would have done (about 9 pints a minute in an adult.) When pumping at a higher rate, there is much more damage to the fragile red blood cells—if too many are broken up by the pump, there can be kidney damage, or the injured blood may not clot properly in the patient's incision—a serious worry for any surgeon.

Surgeon, engineer, or handyman. It is easy to see that the researcher in heart-lung machines must be a Jack-of-all trades, as well as a skilled surgeon. Yet all would be almost impossible without recent industrial achievements, such as electrical automatic controls, newer and better plastics, and the silicones.

Many hundreds of children and adults have now had their hearts operated upon, to leave the operating room completely cured (many earlier heart operations only partly corrected the trouble). All this would still be a dream if it were not for patience, perseverance and research money.

Much remains to be done before the machine can realize its full potential. Many machines are too expensive for small medical centres to afford (anything from \$5,000 to \$80,000), and they may cost anything from one to five hundred dollars a day to operate. Many types of "blue tablets" are still not suitable for operation using the machine. The man who has had a coronary occlusion (heart attack) may soon be greatly helped by an operation of coronary artery grafting—an operation possible only with the help of the heart-lung machine.

Much money is needed to bring together the great resources and brains of Engineering, Industry and Medicine. These must be welded together into one unit, to result in the perfect heart-lung machine,

(The Red River Valley Echo, Altona, Man.)



VISITORS—Abu Hanifah (standing) and Megat Shamsuddin, of Malaya, scan a recent copy of the Red River Valley Echo during their visit to Altona. —Echo Staff photo.

Malayan visitors

Abu Hanifah and Megat Shamsuddin, both of Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, are spending two days in the Altona-Winkler area studying the co-operative movement. They are both with the Malayan department of co-operative development and are on an extensive Canadian tour of co-operatives following a seven-month course in social leadership at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S.

Mr. Shamsuddin said there are about 2,000 credit unions in Malaya and a large number of co-operatives. Most of the credit unions are relatively small by Canadian standards, with about 60 members being an average size. The major problem in rural areas was delinquency in re-paying loans, he said, but in urban centres this problem was reduced because of the common usage of payroll deductions.

Housing co-operatives were com-

mon in his land, Mr. Hanifah said.

He regretted not being able to stay a greater length in this area and studying the actual problems facing Canadian families, and how co-operatives helped them solve their problems. Their schedule, however, necessitated extensive travelling with a lack of adequate time to do it in.

When the West was young

—THE STAR & TIMES,
Swan River, Man.
by R. H. Baudin

History tells us that the celebrated MacLeod Hotel at Fort MacLeod, was kept by a remarkable character whose real name was Harry Taylor—better known throughout the whole country as "Old Kamoose" (Squaw thief). When asked when he first came to the west, he replied, "When Chief Mountain (elevation 9,053 feet) was a hole in the ground. Some of the rules posted in his hotel in 1882 were as follows:

1. Spiked boots and spurs must be removed at night before retiring.
2. Towels changed weekly.
3. Insect powder for sale at the bar.
4. Crap, chuckluck, stud poker and blackjack games are run by the management.
5. Indians and Niggers charged double rates.
6. Special rates to Gospel Singers and the gambling profession.
7. Baths furnished free down at the river.
8. Jewelry and other valuables will not be locked in the safe, this hotel has no such ornament.
9. All guests are requested to rise at 6 p.m. This is important as the sheets are needed for table clothes.

The tallest spires in the world are believed to be on the Ulm cathedral in Germany. They are 529 feet high.

Woman's Way



MADELINE
LEVASON

BUTTONS AND BURRS

The excitement about the newly invented burr-like adhesive fasteners, which are beginning to replace some modern zippers, prompted Canadian fashion writer, Freda Garmaise, to look into the history of closures.

Among a wealth of fascinating information, she reports that the history goes back 20,000 years and that pins, clasps, hooks and eyes, lacings and buttons were used by our most distant ancestors.

In the glacial age, primitive man used crudely pointed pins and needles made of bone and horn to fasten his skin garments. Thousands of years later the Egyptians started using copper pins and ornamenting them. The Greeks and the Romans used ornamental brooches that fastened like safety pins about 2000 B.C. and the link clasp appeared about 1700 B.C.

Miss Garmaise says that, contrary to popular belief, frog and loop closures did not originate in the Orient but in Crete. Buttons seem to have been developed in Asia Minor, she reports, and they have been used since the Bronze Age.

She found that the earliest evidence of buckles came from Greece where they were first used to decorate sandals and boots. The ancient Romans improved them with the addition of a tongue. Roman warriors also fastened their leather armour with crude metal prongs that resemble modern hooks and eyes.

Lacing had its heyday as a closure in Shakespearean England and was used in underwear as a cincher for small-waisted effects.

Among other interesting data Miss Garmaise discovered was the fact that closure developments began to speed up in the 19th century with the snap fastener which is still in use today.

Next came the slide fastener (in 1851), used largely on shoes and gloves. Later, greatly improved, it first appeared as a zipper in clothing in 1923.

The new adhesive closure comprises two strips of tape. The surface of one strip has thousands of man-made burr-like hooks and the surface of the other, a velvety pile. The two are simply pressed together.

Miss Garmaise says the new closure has many advantages but is still too heavy for use in some garments. She concludes however, that it will be subjected to continuing experiment and improvement.



ARTHRITIS

GIVE TO EASE THE PAIN
OF MORE THAN
250,000 CANADIANS

**\$80,000 IS URGENTLY NEEDED TO
MAINTAIN AND EXPAND THE
SASKATCHEWAN PROGRAM OF**

CONSULTATIVE CLINICS—

Held regularly throughout the province; and at which specialists in internal medicines diagnose patients' illnesses and recommend treatment.

MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICES—

available at different points in the province. Patients receive prescribed physiotherapy treatments and are taught home exercises either at a Centre or in their own homes.

RESEARCH and TREATMENT CENTRES—

There are two Centres, one at University Hospital, Saskatoon, and one at Grey Nuns' Hospital, Regina, for patients who require hospital diagnostic procedures and treatment.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—

Material is distributed free-of-charge to encourage people to learn more about arthritis.

PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION—

Continuous efforts are made to keep the medical profession as well informed about the arthritic diseases and new methods of treatment as is possible.

RESEARCH—

An active research program is being carried on to provide better methods of treatment, to provide better drugs and to provide the cause of and cure for arthritis.

SUPPORT THE ARTHRITIS CAMPAIGN IN YOUR
COMMUNITY OR SEND YOUR DONATION TO:

**THE CANADIAN ARTHRITIS
AND RHEUMATISM SOCIETY**

304 Northern Crown Bldg.,
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN

NEW OIL FIELD AT OUNGRE

—THE MERCURY, Estevan, Sask.

A new oil field has been discovered at Oungre and its resources are being tapped by the Stekol Oil Company in an unusual way. The third well was completed in this field on July 17.

Small casing is being used to a depth of 6,000 feet. Previously in this area small casing has been used only to a depth of 5,000 feet, although the Stekol Company has used this method to greater depths in North Dakota and Alberta.

It is possible, although not certain, that this new field may develop into a large production area.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

British military authorities in the Boer war instituted concentration camps in 1901 with the object of disheartening fighting troops by collecting non-combatants.

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ALL DAY TO-MORROW!

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No longer be annoyed or feel ill-at-ease because of loose, wobbly false teeth. **FASTETH**, an improved alkaline (non-acid) powder, sprinkled on your plates holds them firm so they feel more comfortable. Avoid embarrassment caused by loose plates. Get **FASTETH** today at any drug counter.

ACME NOTES

Continued from front page

Camp Council days have enriched the lives of all who attended and many life long friendships were established.

Jeannie Kelm.

GARY GIBSON WINS ALBERTA PLOT TITLE

The plots of two members of the Acme Grain Club were chosen for Provincial Competition. Gary Gibson in the Senior and Cheryl Gibson in the Junior Plot Project. Gary won first place in the Province and Cheryl 17th in her class. This is quite an honor for Gary to win for himself, the Club and this district and congratulations are in order.

Club officials are: Jim Ellis, Leader; Harley Gibson, Assistant Leader, and Gary Gibson is President.

Later on announcement will be made of the date of the Club's achievement day and it is hoped a goodly number will turn out to support the young people.

The next meeting of the afternoon group, Acme United Church W.A. will be held at the home of Mrs. H. Boake on Wednesday, Sept. 23rd. Meetings will be held on the fourth Wednesday of each month in future.

Beiseker

Returning to St. Joseph's Seminary, Edmonton on Wed. Sept. 9th were Mr. Martin Hagel, son of Mrs. Frances Hagel, commencing his second year in Theology; also Mr. Alois Sander, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Sander, completing his last year in Philosophy; and a newcomer to the Seminary, Johnnie Richter, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Richter, who this year completed his Grade XII very successfully in the Beiseker School. To the three students go our very best wishes for a most happy and successful year at St. Joseph's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Selzer (nee Evelyn Henricks) spent the long weekend with their families the Jake Selzers of Beiseker and Mrs. Henricks and family of Calgary.

Correction—Mr. Pete Hoemsen is a patient in the Winnipeg General Hospital and not Brandon as reported previously. Hi Pete.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Needham and family of Hanna spent the weekend with the Bill Hagel family.

Mr. L. M. Anderson of the staff of the Royal Bank, Beiseker has been transferred as Assistant Accountant to the Royal Bank at Medicine Hat and will commence his duties on Sept. 23rd. Succeeding Mr. Anderson will be Mr. L. W. Adamson of Turner Valley who will check in on Sept. 21st. We are indeed sorry to lose Mr. and Mrs. Anderson because in their relatively short residence in Beiseker they have made a host of friends and all join in wishing them the very best for

the future. We also extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Adamson.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leibel of Mobridge, South Dakota were visiting with the Matt Schmaltz family last week. On Monday and Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Matt took their guests to Banff where amidst the snow and rain the visitors enjoyed the scenic beauty of Banff. Accompanying them were Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Schmaltz of Calgary. Wednesday was spent visiting the family at home and being entertained at dinner at the Frank Lyczewskis and supper at the J. H. Schmaltz home. Thursday morning Mr. and Mrs. Leibel left for Spokane and other points on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Ternes and daughter Teresa left Friday for a 2-week holiday, visiting her mother at Calmar, also the Bill Plantes at Big Valley and the Peter Ternes at Regina BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Palardy of Calgary (nee Vivian Schmaltz) a son on Sept. 6th at the Holy Cross Hospital. The

first grandchild for the C. E. Schmaltz. Congratulations.

Mrs. Anadene Kromers (Olson) of Spokane, known to many of us as a former teacher in Beiseker, was a visitor in the district last week with Mrs. Bessie Harris, Mrs. Lount and the Jake Gimbels, and also renewed old friendships with many townspeople.

Visiting at Mrs. Lounts last week were the Harold Millicans of Calgary.

Visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Grabinsky were Mr. and Mrs. Vern Phillips of Galt, Ontario.

The Beiseker Zion United Church W.A. will hold their annual Fall Tea and Bazaar on Wednesday October 28 at 2:30 p.m. at the Beiseker Memorial Hall. Also there will be a sale of home cooking.

THREE HILLS SENIOR CITIZENS HOME

...The general contract for this project has been awarded to Alexander Construction for the

sum of \$107,849.00. Other prices were from the following: Sam Hashman and Co. \$108,904.00; Poole Construction Co. \$109,867.00; Bird Construction \$121,842.00; C. J. Oliver Ltd. \$130,100.00.

The electrical work for this project has been awarded to Dynamic Sales, Trochu, for the sum of \$11,075.00. Other prices were from the following: Master Electrical Installations \$12,500.00; Cowan Electrical Contracting Ltd. \$12,697.00; Reynar Electric Ltd. \$12,943.00; Johnson Brothers Electric Co. \$13,400.00; MacKinnon Electric Ltd. \$13,750.00.

The mechanical work has been awarded to Whitticks' Mechanical Contractors, Lethbridge, for the sum of \$46,162.00. One other price was received from C. R. Frost Co. for the price of \$50,677.00.

EARLY REGISTRATION AT AGRICULTURE SCHOOLS

Indications are that facilities at the Olds School of Agriculture and Home Economics will be taxed to the limit for the regular winter term, advises Alberta's Superintendent of

Schools of Agriculture J. E. Hawker. Applications received by the end of August were almost double those of the same date in 1958. This is true of both Agriculture and Home Economics applications.

Students wishing to enroll should submit applications immediately to avoid disappointment. Official transcripts of their high school record should accompany their application. Information and application forms are available from district agriculturists, district home economists or from the Olds School of Agriculture and Home Economics.

FALL PASTURES

Pasturing hay land after the hay has been removed is a risky business according to O. G. Bratvold Supervisor of Crop Improvement Service for the Alberta Department of Agriculture. Although the aftermath on these hay lands may be profitable at this time of year its use will invariably be at the expense of next year's hay crop.

From late summer on thru the fall regular pastures often become depleted and farmers

IN GOOD HANDS

Soon Nancy's pet will be in good hands. Nancy will feel better, too, because she knows the doctor will know just what to do and how to do it.

In so many ways, we look for help to people in whom we have confidence—people trained and experienced in their specialty.

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